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Name \_\_\_\_\_

## The Latin in Your English

Latin, the common language of the Ancient Romans, is one root of English. We use many Latin expressions in English, especially in law and in common sayings. If something is done *sub rosa*, it is done in secret. You can graduate from high school or college *summa cum laude*, meaning “with the highest praise.” This may happen at your school, which is your *alma mater*, or nurturing mother. The school acts *in loco parentis*, meaning “in the place of your parents.” You may have had an *annus mirabilis*, or a wonderful, remarkable, miraculous year. Your other self is your *alter ego*. You hope to live with *mens sana in corpore sano* (a sound mind in a sound body).

A person unwanted in a country or any community is *persona non grata*. On the

other hand, a respected leader may be *primus inter pares*—first among equals who works *pro patria*, or for his or her country. This person would surely not be *non compos mentis*, which translates to “not of sound mind, or insane.” A person caught in the very act of committing a crime is *flagrante delicto*, but he or she will be tried *ex post facto* (after the deed). The murder victim or evidence in a crime is called the *corpus delicti*. A judge often considers *cui bono*, or who stands to benefit from a crime.

How many of these Latin expressions did you know before reading this?

## Check Your Understanding

- From the context of the passage, what Latin word means “sound or healthy”?
  - sano*
  - mens*
  - sana*
  - both a and c
- From the context of the passage, what is the meaning of **loco** in the Latin phrase *in loco parentis*?
  - place
  - person
  - body
  - country
- From the context of the passage, what can you infer is the meaning of the Latin term *patria*?
  - father
  - country
  - person
  - crazy
- From the context in the passage, which of the following Latin phrases means “love of country”?
  - amor patriae*
  - ipso facto*
  - ne plus ultra*
  - all of the above





Warm-Up

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Heartbeats**

Clench your fist. Place it on your chest a little left of center. Your heart is about the size of your fist and is located about two-thirds down on the left side of your chest. It expands and contracts about 70 times a minute in a healthy adult man. Each expansion and contraction is one heartbeat. An average adult woman's heart beats about 78 times a minute. It beats about 85 to 90 times a minute for a sixth-grader and 130 times a minute in a baby.

The heart pumps blood around the body through 16,000 miles of arteries, veins, and capillaries in the circulatory system. Blood is pumped to the lungs to carry oxygen to other parts of the body and from other parts

of the body back to the heart to receive more oxygen. Your heart pumps an average of 1,500 gallons of blood every day. Throughout your lifetime, your heart will pump more than thirteen million oil barrels of blood.

You can determine your heartbeat by taking your pulse. Find the beat on your wrist or neck with your index and middle finger. Count the beats for exactly one minute. Do three trials to be sure you are accurate. Run or exercise for five minutes and check your pulse again. It should be much faster. Care for your heart, and it will give you a lifetime of service.

**Check Your Understanding**

- What is the measure of your heartbeats in one minute?
  - the lungs
  - a contraction
  - expansion
  - a pulse
- According to the passage, what is your likely heartbeat?
  - 70 times a minute
  - 78 times a minute
  - 130 times a minute
  - 85 to 90 times a minute
- What can you infer about the dangers of breathing contaminated air based on how the heart pumps oxygen to the body?
  - Contaminated air and smoking reduce the oxygen levels, and less oxygen will be pumped to the body.
  - It doesn't matter what you breathe because you are young.
  - Your body filters out the contamination so it doesn't matter.
  - You aren't affected by smoke until you're forty.
- What can you infer about the relationship between heartbeats and the age of healthy people?
  - Heartbeats are higher in adults than in children.
  - Heartbeats become lower between infancy and adulthood.
  - Age doesn't affect pulse rates.
  - both a and b



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